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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P. O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
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Technology Center 2100

Application Number: 09/939,095
Filing Date: August 24, 2001
Appellant(s): PARKS ET AL.

Jonathan M. Harris
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 8/19/05 appealing from the Office action mailed 4/5/2005.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) *Status of Claims*

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) *Status of Amendments*

The Appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct. Amendment to claim 1 submitted on 8/18/2005 has been entered, and the 35 USC 112 2nd parag. rejection has been withdrawn.

(5) *Summary of the Invention*

The summary of the invention in the brief is correct.

(6) *Issues*

The Appellant's statement of the issues contained in the brief is correct.

(7) *Grouping of the Claims*

The following groups of claims stand or fall together: (1-30).

(8) *Claims Appealed*

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9) Prior Art of Record

USPub.# 2002/0035579, Wang et al (3/21/2002, provisional filed on 9/12/2000)

USPub.# 2002/0016731, Kupersmit (2/7/2002, provisional filed on 5/25/2001).

USPat.# 6,662,218 B2, Mighdoll (12/9/2003, continuation filed on 6/29/1999).

USPub.# 2002/0013950 A1, Tomsen (1/31/2002, filed on 12/1/2000).

(10) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

2. Claims 1-5, 7-13, 15-19, and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wang et al, hereinafter Wang (USPub.# 2002/0035579, 3/21/2002, provisional filed on 9/12/2000)

Regarding independent claim 1, Wang discloses a device requesting of a stored web page—*application screen*—from a proxy server. The proxy server retrieves the stored web

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page—*requesting a portion of an application screen from a database--* material and transforms it using transformation rules—*business rule objects* (0008, 0048).

Furthermore, Wang discloses the reception, and presentation of the requested web page. The requested web page is transformed according to the transformation rules —*business rule objects*—, so by this process, a different page is returned to the user than the one actually requested based upon the physical constraints of a requesting device, such as PC, PDA, mobile phone, etc.—*the returned application screen is different from the one requested application screen if the requested application screen cannot be provided based on at least one of said business rule objects; and providing the return application screen to the presentation object* (0008, 0048, 0006-0007, fig.1).

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Wang discloses the requested page is transformed using a transformation rule found by searching a database hash table lookup—*identifying the application screen using a response table that contains display library* for transforming web pages to be displayed (0008, 0049).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 2, Wang discloses the requested page is transformed using transformations in a database hash table— *formatting the returned application screen using the display library* (0008, 0049).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Wang discloses the requested page is transformed using transformations in a database hash table—*formatting the returned application screen* (0008, 0049).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Wang discloses a device, such as a pda, for displaying the transformed web page—*interpreter to identify application screen--* (0008).

Regarding independent claim 7, Wang discloses a device requesting of a stored web page from a proxy server, which receives the request—*receiving a request for a user screen from a presentation object* (0008, 0048).

Furthermore, Wang discloses the reception, and presentation of the requested web page. The requested web page is transformed according to the transformation rules in a database—*receiving a user screen response from the database and business rule object*—, so by this process, a different page is returned to the user than the one actually requested based upon the physical constraints of a requesting device, such as PC, PDA, mobile phone, etc.—*the screen response comprises a different user screen than requested when the requested user screen cannot be provided based on said business rule object; identifying the user screen response that has been returned and formatting the user screen response for display through the presentation object based on the identified user screen response* (0008, 0048, 0006-0007, fig.1).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 7, Wang discloses the requested page is transformed using a database hash table lookup—*identifying the user screen comprises using a*

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response table that contains display formatting components -- for transforming web pages to be displayed (0008, 0049).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 8, Wang discloses the requested page is transformed using transformations rules in a database hash table-- *formatting the user screen response returned for display using the display formatting components returned from the response table (0008, 0049).*

Regarding independent claim 10, Wang discloses a device requesting of a stored web page *presentation object that requests a user screen and data*—from a proxy server. The proxy server retrieves the stored web page material and transforms it using transformation rules—*business rule objects*-- according to the device's capability from a database (0006-0008, 0048-0049). In other words, it is determined from the database and transformation rules, whether the web page should be transformed according to rule and sent to the requesting device—*the database and business rules object comprises rules that determine if the requested user screen can be returned.*

Furthermore, Wang discloses using transformations rules in a database hash table. The rules include certain criteria, such as a URL, device type, user name, and device capabilities—*provide display properties for the response user screen when a different user screen is returned than was originally requested formatting the user screen response returned for display using the display formatting components returned from the response table (0008, 0049, 0059, fig. 1).* The

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requested page is then transformed using the transformation rules, and returned to the requesting user—the different user screen is returned if the requested user screen cannot be returned.

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 10, Wang discloses a proxy server requesting of a stored web page-- *presentation object that requests a user screen and data*—. The proxy server retrieves the stored web page material and transforms it using transformation rules—*business rule objects*-- according to the device's capability from a database (0006-0008, 0048-0049).

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 10, the transformation of the web page according to a markup language format rules, such as XML, (0008, 0050).

Regarding independent claim 13, Wang teaches a database receiving a request from a server, for retrieving transformation rules using hashing tables, for transforming a web page in accordance with a device capability – *a request index template to receive a screen request from a computer application and retrieve a request template from a request table to format a database query based on the screen request* (0008, 0048-0049, fig.1). The server

Moreover, Wang teaches retrieving the requested source material, and transformation rule from a database– *a business rules engine and database to fulfill the database query by returning display screen and related non-cached data* (0048, 0052-0053):

In addition, Wang teaches a server retrieving the requested source material, and transformation rules from a database– *a request handler, coupled to the request index template,*

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to receive the database query, to submit the database query to the business rules engine and database, and to receive display screen and related data in response to the database query (0048, 0052-0053).

In addition, Wang teaches the matching of transformation rules using hashing tables, and XSL code templates – *a response table associated with the request handler, wherein the request handler matches the screen received to the appropriate screen*(0048-0049).

Further, Wang teaches the transformation of the retrieved source material, using the retrieved transformation rules, and code-- *a template assembler to assemble display screen based on the screen response template, the display screen received, and the related non-cached data* (0048-0049, 0052-0053).

Further, Wang teaches the providing to a server, of visual display materials, and retrieving transformations from a database, and table, to provide material in accordance with the requesting device if the device is not a pc-- *returning screen and associated non-cached data from the business rules object and database in response to the database query, wherein the screen returned is different from the screen requested If the screen requested cannot be provided based on rules stored in the business rules object and database*(0046, 0048-0049, 0052-0053, 0059). The transformation rules indicate whether or not the web page is to be transformed based upon the requesting device.

Furthermore, Wang teaches the sending the transformed web page, when the requesting device is not a pc -- *wherein a different display screen is returned when the requested display screen cannot be returned* (0004, 0048-0049, 0059).

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 13, the transformation of the web page according to a markup language format rules, such as XML, (0008, 0050).

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 13, a transformation server for requesting, storing transformation rules, hashing tables, associated with the web page-- *the request index template, the request and response tables, and the request handler are located within a presentation content server* (0048-0049).

Regarding independent claim 17, Wang teaches a database receiving a request from a server, for a web page source content stored at a web server --*receiving screen request from a computer application* (0048-0049, fig.1).

Moreover, Wang teaches retrieving the requested source material from a database-- *retrieving a request template corresponding to the screen request using a request index template* (0048, 0053).

In addition, Wang teaches retrieving transformation rules from a database, and table in response to the request --*preparing and submitting a database query to a business rules object and database* (0048-0049).

Further, Wang teaches the providing to a server, of visual display materials, and retrieving transformations from a database, and table, to provide material in accordance with the requesting device if the device is not a pc-- *returning screen and associated non-cached data from the business rules object and database in response to the database query, wherein the*

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screen returned is different from the screen requested If the screen requested cannot be provided based on rules stored in the business rules object and database (0046, 0048-0049, 0052-0053).

Furthermore, Wang teaches using XSL code template for applying the rules, and transforming or editing the requested content -- *identifying a response template for the screen retimed; and assembling a formatted display screen by combining the response template and the screen retimed (0048-0049, 0059).*

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, the displaying the transformed web page by applying of the relevant transformation rules to the retrieved content for generating the web page (0008, 0048-0049, 0059).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 17, Wang teaches a database receiving a request from a server, for a web page source content stored at a web server --*content and presentation server (0048-0049, fig.1).*

Regarding independent claim 21, Wang teaches receiving a request for a web page source content--*requesting an application screen--* from a device, and retrieving appropriate transformation rules from a database using a matching rule--*examining a business rule to determine whether the requested application screen can be provided (0008, 0048-0049, 0059, fig.1).*

Moreover, Wang teaches transforming the sending of a requested web page to a pc browser when an appropriate transformation is not needed- *receiving the requested application*

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screen if the business rule permits the requested application screen to be provided, (0003, 0004, fig.1).

Furthermore, Wang teaches transforming the web page if appropriate transformation rules are matched from a database using a matching rule, and sending to a requesting device-- *receiving an alternate application screen if the business rule does not permit the requested application screen to be provided (0008, 0049, 0059, fig.1).*

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 21, Wang discloses the requested page is transformed by retrieving, and applying to the web page source content, at a server, transformations found in a database, to the web page— *loading a rendering library template; and combining the received application screen and the rendering library template to create an end-user application screen (0008, 0048-0049, 0059, fig.1).*

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 21, Wang discloses the requesting of a web page by a requesting user's device— *receiving request data associated with the requested application screen (0003, 0008, fig.1).*

Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 23, Wang discloses the requested page is transformed by retrieving, and applying to the web page source content, at a server, transformations found in a database, to the web page in response to the request— *loading a rendering library template; and creating an end-user application screen based on the received application screen, the data, and the rendering library template (0008, 0048-0049, 0059, fig.1).*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 25-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang, in view of Kupersmit (USPub.# 2002/0016731, 2/7/2002, provisional filed on 5/25/2001).

Regarding independent claim 25, Wang teaches receiving a request from a device, for a web page source content stored at a web server –*a database comprising an application screen* (0008, 0048, fig.1).

Moreover, Wang teaches a security server for screening passwords submitted by users desiring to enter the network – *business rule object comprising a business rule* (0053).

Further, Wang teaches a device for sending a request for content to a server –*request engine* (0052, 0003, fig.1).

Furthermore, Wang teaches the use of passwords for allowing a user to request data -- *providing the requested application screen if the business rule permits access to the application screen* (0052-0053). Wang fails to explicitly teach *providing the substitute application screen if the business rule permits access to the application screen*. Kupersmit discloses displaying an error web page to a user as a result of an unsuccessful submission of a password (0145). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

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combine Wang, and Kupersmit, because Wang discloses above preventing certain data from being accessed. This would provide safe access to web content by preventing unauthorized users from accessing the content.

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 25, Wang discloses the requesting of a web page by a requesting user's device using a browser to provide a well known URL request— *the request engine uses a request template to format a database query, and wherein the request for the application screen comprises the database query* (0003-0004, 0008, fig.1).

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 25, Wang discloses the requested page is transformed by retrieving, and applying to the web page source content, transformations found in a database, to the web page in response to the request, and displaying the transformed web page— *a presentation that uses a response template to format an end-user application screen and that displays the end-user application screen* (0008, 0048-0049, 0059, fig.1).

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 27, Wang discloses a browser for displaying the transformed web page— *the end-user application comprises the application screen* (0004, 0008).

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 27, Wang discloses a browser for displaying the transformed web page— *the end-user application comprises the substitute application screen* (0004, 0008, 0053).

Regarding claim 30, which depends on claim 27, Wang discloses a browser for displaying the transformed web page retrieved from a database— *wherein the database further comprises application data; and wherein the end-user application screen en comprises the application* (0004, 0008, 0052).

5. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang, in view of Mighdoll (Pat.# 6,662,218 B2, 12/9/2003, continuation filed on 6/29/1999).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Wang discloses a device, such as a pda, for displaying the transformed web page (0008). Bruck fails to explicitly disclose: *linking the presentation object and the database and business rule object, via a request and response table*. However, Mighdoll teaches the database storing a list of images being referenced by the document requested by the transitional rules, thus logically *linking the presentation object and the database and business rule object, via a database list or request and response table* (col.12, lines 51-67). In other words, the database stores a list of the images to be inserted or formatted into the web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wang, and Mighdoll, because Mighdoll teaches improving speed with which web documents are downloaded using the database for the storage of the documents (col.12, lines 57-67).

6. Claims 15, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang, in view of Tomsen (USPub.# 2002/0013950 A1, 1/31/2002, filed on 12/1/2000).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 13, Wang teaches determining how to transform the data needed for transformation (0059)-- *making a second request to the business rule object and database to obtain data for the screen*. Bernardo fails to explicitly disclose: *the template assembler further comprises a caching template assembler to make a second request to the business rules engine and database for data which will be stored in a template caching unit*. Tomsen teaches the storage of templates in a cache (0051). In other words, the database stores a list of the images to be translated or formatted into the web page document upon request of the document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wang, and Tomsen, because this would provide the benefit of speeding up the retrieval of templates from the template library.

Regarding claim 20, which depends on claim 17, Wang teaches determining how to transform the data needed for transformation (0059)-- *making a second request to the business rule object and database to obtain data for the screen*. Bernardo fails to explicitly disclose: *caching the data from the second request*. Tomsen teaches the storage of templates in a cache (0051). In other words, the database stores a list of the images to be translated or formatted into the web page document upon request of the document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wang, and Tomsen, because this would provide the benefit of speeding up the retrieval of templates from the template library.

(11) Response to Argument

Regarding claims 1-5, and 7-9, the Appellants note that Wang does not address identifying a returned application screen, that is different from the requested application screen, as recited in claim 1 (page 12). The Examiner disagrees, because Wang discloses the reception, and presentation of the requested web page. The requested web page is transformed according to the transformation rules. So by this process, **a different page is returned to the user than the one actually requested, based upon the physical constraints of a requesting device, such as PC, PDA, mobile phone, etc.** that indicate that the original web page must be modified, and not be provided—the returned application screen is different from the one requested application screen if the requested application screen cannot be provided based on at least one of said business rule objects; and providing the return application screen to the presentation object (0008, 0048, 0006-0007, fig.1). The user of the requesting device, pda, mobile phone, pc, etc., is expecting to receive the web page that is found on the server. However, whenever the server determines the an appropriate format for the type of computing device requesting the web page, it changes the original web page requested by the device, and forwards this newly formatted web page to the device. The user is in effect receiving a different web page screen that the one which was requested upon the determination by the transformation rules that the original web page must be edited, and not provided to the user.

Moreover, the appellants note that Wang does not teach or suggest a returned application screen that is different than the requested screen based on a business rule object (page 12, last

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parag.-page 13, parag.1-2). The Examiner disagrees, because Wang discloses that the requested web page is transformed according to the transformation rules—*business rule objects*. So by this process, a different page is returned to the user than the one actually requested, based upon the physical constraints of a requesting device, such as PC, PDA, mobile phone, etc. that indicate that the original web page must be modified, and not be provided—the returned application screen is different from the one requested application screen if the requested application screen cannot be provided based on at least one of said business rule objects; and providing the return application screen to the presentation object (0008, 0048, 0006-0007, fig.1). In other words, an Internet service provider or ISP--*business*, creates transformation rules—*business rule objects*-- which determine how web pages are to be served to customers having differing computing devices, such as pc, pda, mobile phone, etc.

Regarding claims 10-12, 13, 15-16, 17-19, 21-24, are rejected at least based on the reasons stated above.


Regarding claim 25, the Appellants remark, that Wang's passwords do not disclose Appellants' business rule (page 15, parag.3). The Examiner disagrees, because Wang discloses that the requested web page is transformed, and permitted access according to the transformation rules, and passwords—*business rule objects* (0048, 0053, fig.1). In other words, an Internet service provider or ISP--*business*, has transformation rules, and password rules—*business rule objects*-- which determine how web pages are to be accessed and served to customers having differing computing devices, such as pc, pda, mobile phone, etc.

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Claims 6, and 14-20, are rejected at least based on the rationale set forth above.

Conclusion

For all of the reasons stated above the Examiner believes that the rejections should be sustained.


CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
Respectfully submitted,

Cesar B. Paula

November 14, 2005


Heather Herndon

HH(conf.)

Stephen Hong

SH(conf.)


STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER